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BIC COURSE, 14 January - 25 February 1953

Wednesday, 14 January

* 1300-1405 SECURITY (Dr.)

25X1

Liaison with other agencies; protection of sources; limitations of absolute control; personal procedures (accidents, etc.); protection measures; basic safeguards; security and office routine; careless talk; penalties, etc.

COMMENT: The sole talk on this subject I have ever heard which held my own, and audience, interest. Common sense, anecdotes, and understated humor promote attention - and there were even questions raised by students at the conclusion.

1415-1635 TYPES OF INTELLIGENCE

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1415-1445

COMMENT:

1445-1500

COMMENT:

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1500-1520

COMMENT:

* 1540-1615 POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL
INTELLIGENCE (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

Forms of government, political movements and parties, administrative systems and major departments; programs and policies. Political intelligence is an essential element in estimating the intentions and power potential of a foreign nation. Population, organizational features, cultural characteristics. Reduction of general information

25X1

COMMENT:

Obviously this was a quick run-through but sensibly presented. It is questionable, however, whether the material would be worth transference, being so very basic that any intelligent instructor elsewhere could essay its composition and delivery. To be sure, such an instructor would need to have Dr. [REDACTED] assured manner and considered, humorously quizzical oral style.

25X1

1615-1625 SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

The difference between scientific and economic intelligence.

COMMENT:

This subject is best handled by a representative of OSI. Any presentation of it should involve a certain amount of dramatization (oral) and illustrative anecdotes. It is also necessary that the speaker emphasize the case-intelligence officer's contribution, supplementing that of the SI officer.

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1625-1630 GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE (Dr.)

25X1

Geographic Intelligence seeks to answer: what is it? where is it? why is it? what does it mean? The G. I. officer should know all the inter-relationships of national environment.

COMMENT: The brief summary was intended merely as an overture to a longer session held on Friday morning, 16 January.

Thursday, 15 January

PRINCIPLES AND METHODS OF INTELLIGENCE

0940-1030 Introduction (Dr.)

25X1

Organization of intelligence work in any I.S.: 1-Comprehensive activity; 2-Necessary specialization; 3-Coordination. The three functional steps: collection, processing and production, dissemination. Collection principles: first exploration of all overt sources, supplementation by covert sources, need for careful guidance, secure communication methods.

Processing and production: Should the office be set up on a functional or regional basis? OCI and OIR examples. Problems of prompt delivery vs security. Evaluation problems. Necessity for review of all intelligence processed - Dissemination embodies two principles: provision for distribution to those who need to know and only to them; prompt and secure dissemination (couriers, receipts, locked brief cases, logging, etc.)

1055-1140 OTHER INTELLIGENCE MISSIONS (Dr.)

25X1

Special operations, such as PW, and CE, for example. Support requirements of these functions and necessity for compartmentation. The case for CIA: 1-To achieve coordination and effectiveness of US intelligence activities; 2-To achieve efficiency; 3-To perform services of common concern.

Personnel problems: high skill and sense of security required. High costs: the problem of accounting for disbursements in the face of security requirements. The security problem: 1-Choice between security and efficiency;

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Thursday, 15 January (con'd)

2-Attempt to minimize risks via indoctrination;
3-Need to know principle; 4-Compartmentation.
Planning and Direction: the attempt to anticipate
customer needs. The role of P & D in collection
and production.

COMMENT: Two hours are scarcely enough to permit more than
the most cursory inspection of all the topics
covered during this morning session, but Dr.
put considerable meat on the bones. This is a
good general coverage. It might not be so in less
assured hands.

25X1

25X1

1530-1545 TRANSMISSION OF INTELLIGENCE (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

Methods determined by types of information. Cables, radio, air and sea pouches, special couriers. The lateral dissemination and false confirmation.

COMMENT: While this subject does not make for easy talking, anecdotes and use of a map could build it to twice its length. I believe transmission difficulties cannot be too strongly emphasized together with an explanation of how the difficulties can be overcome. Subject should, to a small degree, be related to the Friday morning talk on geography.

Friday, 16 January

* 0935-1045 GEOGRAPHY AS A TOOL OF INTELLIGENCE (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

The I.O. must have a clear conception of living conditions wherever he is stationed; must understand why they exist; must have an appreciation of consequences arising from conditions. Elements of national environment and human attributes. Understanding people via their problems, many of which are based on, or are influenced by, their geography.

COMMENT: An extremely fetching lecture which might well be utilized unless BOC already offers something comparable. Speaker and subject were well matched, and after five minutes of direct reading (which should be eliminated in favor of memorization), Dr. [REDACTED] discharged a wealth of facts, ideas, examples and stories. The title is perhaps a bit misleading since the gist of the lecture concerns the role that nature in all its aspects plays in human life.

1400-1520 IMPORTANCE OF STRATEGIC AREAS (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

A general survey, rather brief in its explanatory phase, designed to brief students for their area survey written problem.

Wednesday, 21 January

0935-1045 INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION (Dr. [REDACTED])

25X1

Definition of a report and descriptions of various types: daily, weekly, monthly, etc., with illustrations such as the Current Intelligence Digest, ONI Review, NIS, etc. - Deciding on production - customer needs, consumer guidance. - The production process: sorting out per region or subject, evaluation, collation, analysis, integration, synthesis. (It was noted that this was a "by-the-numbers" definition, the experienced analyst performing all these chores automatically.) - Explanation of dummy dispatches given to students with reference to intelligence content amid the verbiage.

COMMENT: Possibly useful, but on the whole a trifle tedious and not quite justifying its length, this lecture seemed like a "filler". The faked CIA report was a poor example from the point of view of clear writing and dubious evaluation (C-6). Details of this kind should not be ignored in the composition of illustrative material. The referenced material would be better placed in the reports lecture - i.e., mechanics of reports writing.

* 1105-1220 AREA SURVEY OF THE MIDDLE EAST (Mr. [REDACTED] of OCI)

25X1

Character and evaluation of the area and an analysis of some of its intelligence problems. Area con-

25X1

COMMENT: An excellent presentation, beginning with an appreciation of the terrain and running down to current problems of ME politics and the difficulties of procuring worthwhile intelligence in the ME countries. Mr. [REDACTED] clearly knows his subject and speaks in a forthright, commanding way without any attempt to "talk down" to the students. He would be a very good bet in any course.

25X1

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Thursday, 22 January

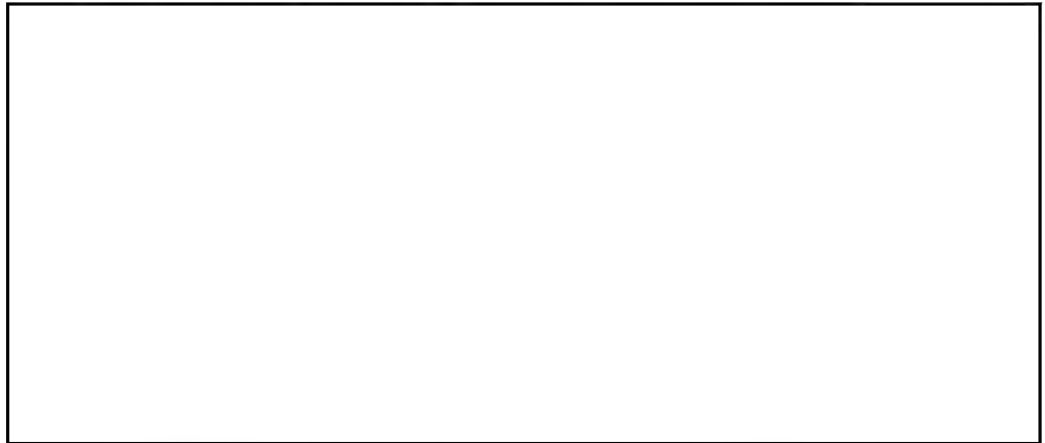
* 1400-1520

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* 1400-1510 THE MISSION OF CIA [redacted] Representative of
the DCI office)

25X1

Our postwar intelligence history; the CIA charter
and its provisions; relationship to NSC and agencies;
IAC; internal organization from DCI down.

COMMENT: A highly informative and always interesting talk,
well punctuated with humor, which should be borrowed.
Mr. [redacted] is a salesman in the best [redacted] manner
and leaves no cliché unturned as he pursues his
subject, but he is well informed and as a result
the clichés all tumble into line to dress up a
lecture which is a veritable Cecil B. DeMille
production.

25X1

Tuesday, 27 January

0935-1045 MAPS AND THEIR USES (Dr. [redacted])
Meridians, parallels, grids, scales, etc.

25X1

COMMENT: The ideal perhaps lies midway between this lecture
and the one in BOC which I partly heard as given
by Mr. [redacted]. The latter had too many maps for the
students, Dr. [redacted] has but one (at least up to 1045;
the subject ran to noon). Dr. [redacted] seemed to me to
miss a golden opportunity by failing to preface his
instruction with reference to his good talk on
geography. There is, after all, a link. As one
who loves maps, I feel the subject could be made
more fascinating. Why not colored slides: some
ancient maps, and then blow-ups of those in the
students' hands to facilitate lecturer explanation?
And prior to discussing the more difficult types
(Dr. [redacted] uses a 250,000 of the Russian interior,
a rather poor series for the novice), why not offer
explanations on the basis of a local map of Washington?

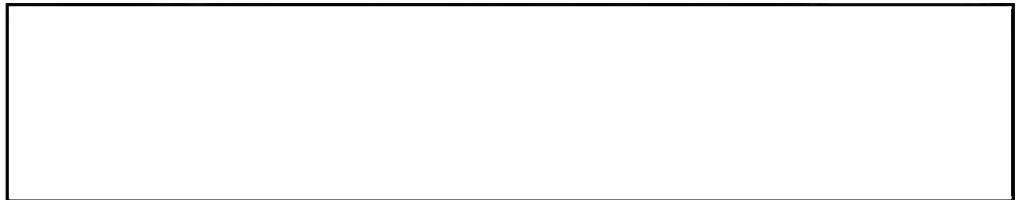
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Friday, 6 February

* 0935-1130 PSYCHOLOGICAL STRATEGY BOARD (Dr. [redacted])

25X1

Dr. [redacted] is assistant director of PSB'S Evaluation and Review Section. His talk covers historical PW down to WW II, proceeds to the formation, organization and functions of PSB, some of its past and recent operations, and its problems.

COMMENT:

Dr. [redacted] is by far the best BIC lecturer. He produces a wealth of information while continuously stirring the students to appreciative laughter. As a speaker he gives a first-class performance which carries the same excitement of such a show on stage or screen. If this were a lecture bureau, I should have shoved a contract at him immediately. A ten minute question period was prolonged to forty-five minutes, itself testimony to Dr. [redacted] stimulating effect on the class.

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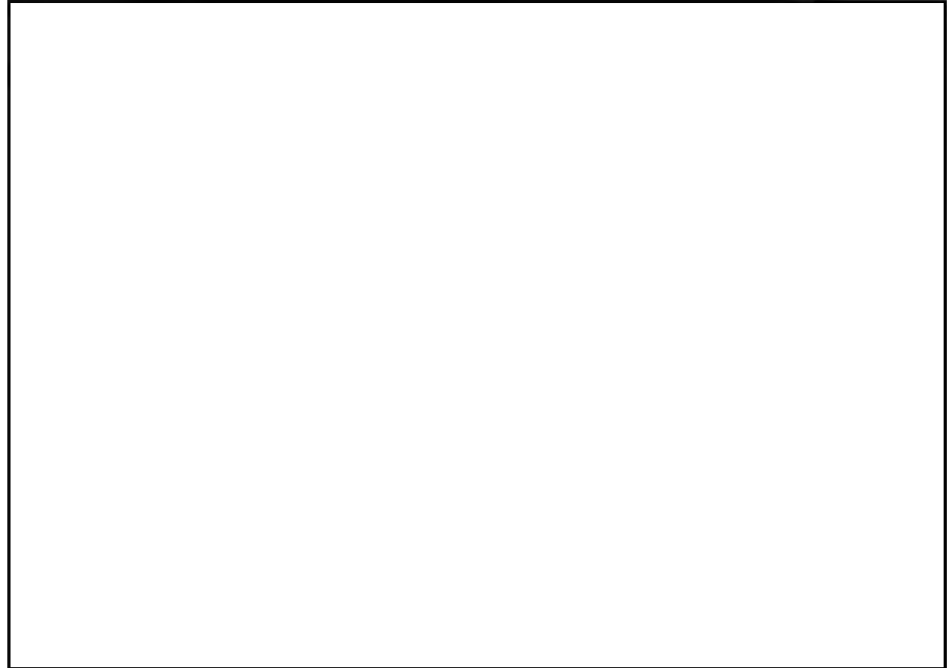
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BASIC OPERATIONS COURSE

Thursday, 22 January

FOIAB6

0900-1000



* 1030-1110 ELICITING (Mr.)

25X1

Mr. milks this subject to the limit: pleasantly, precisely, and with various references to past and current events, pertinent cultural comparisons, that make assimilation easy and listening always interesting. There was very little reference to guidance papers on his stand and this should count highly in his favor.

Monday, 2 February

* 1410-1445 COMMUNIST PARTY MOTIVATION (Mr.)

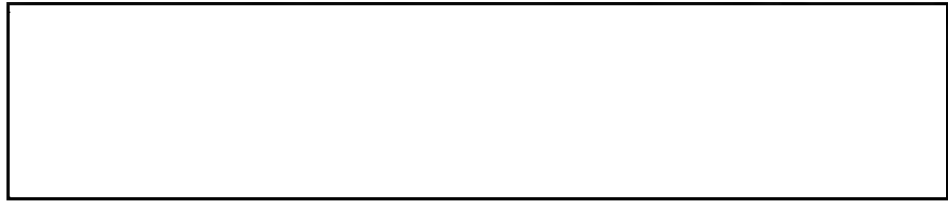
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COMMENT: Of this lecture's 80 minutes, 35 were audited. The presentation is necessarily basic and general. It was received for the most part with rapt attention and the majority of students were active with note-taking. The virtues of this talk perhaps depend on the listener's knowledge and experience but, on the classroom evidence, would appear to be in tune with this audience.

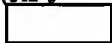
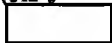
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Tuesday/Wednesday, 3/4 February

* 1300-1510 Tuesday, HISTORY OF RUSSIA (Mr. 
0900-1000 Wednesday, GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR 

25X1

COMMENT: Both talks run to two hours each. The first represents great condensation, the emphasis being given to post-1919 Russia. Mr.  is one of the few speakers I have listened to in any course who advises students where note-taking is indicated; he also normally speaks at a rate which makes note-taking easy. Additionally, he opens these talks by dictating a general outline of the text, together with the titles of a few books recommended for outside reading. The necessary condensation may, of course, provide its own automatic interpretation of history but in the main Mr.  digest serves as a good introduction or refresher for BOC students. His dry humor does much to make the material digestible. It is plain that he commands and holds his auditors and not the least of his appeal lies in the sight and sound of someone standing up to speak who seems both to have an inquiring mind and a great knowledge and interest in his subject.

25X1

25X1